

FIG. 1

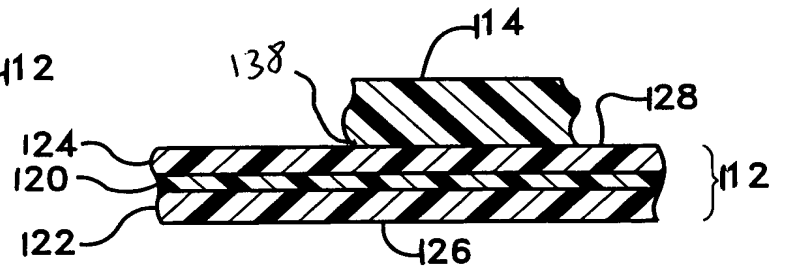


FIG. 2

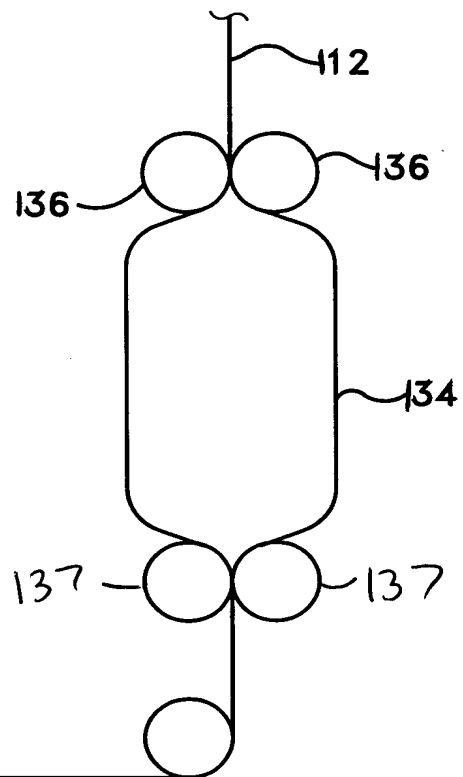
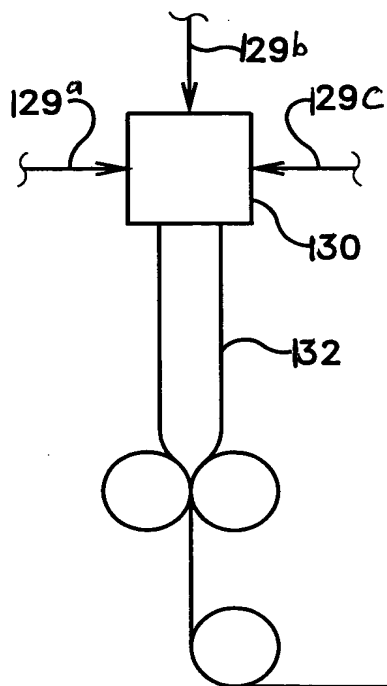


FIG. 3

Figure 1 consists of 15 histograms, each representing the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector  $x$  for a specific value of  $n$  (from 1 to 15). The x-axis for all histograms is 'Number of non-zero elements in  $x$ ' with major ticks at 0, 5, 10, and 15. The y-axis is 'Frequency' with major ticks at 0, 5, 10, and 15. The histograms are arranged in a grid. For  $n=1$ , the distribution is centered at 1. As  $n$  increases, the distribution becomes more spread out and shifts to the right, with the peak frequency decreasing and the mode moving towards  $n$ .

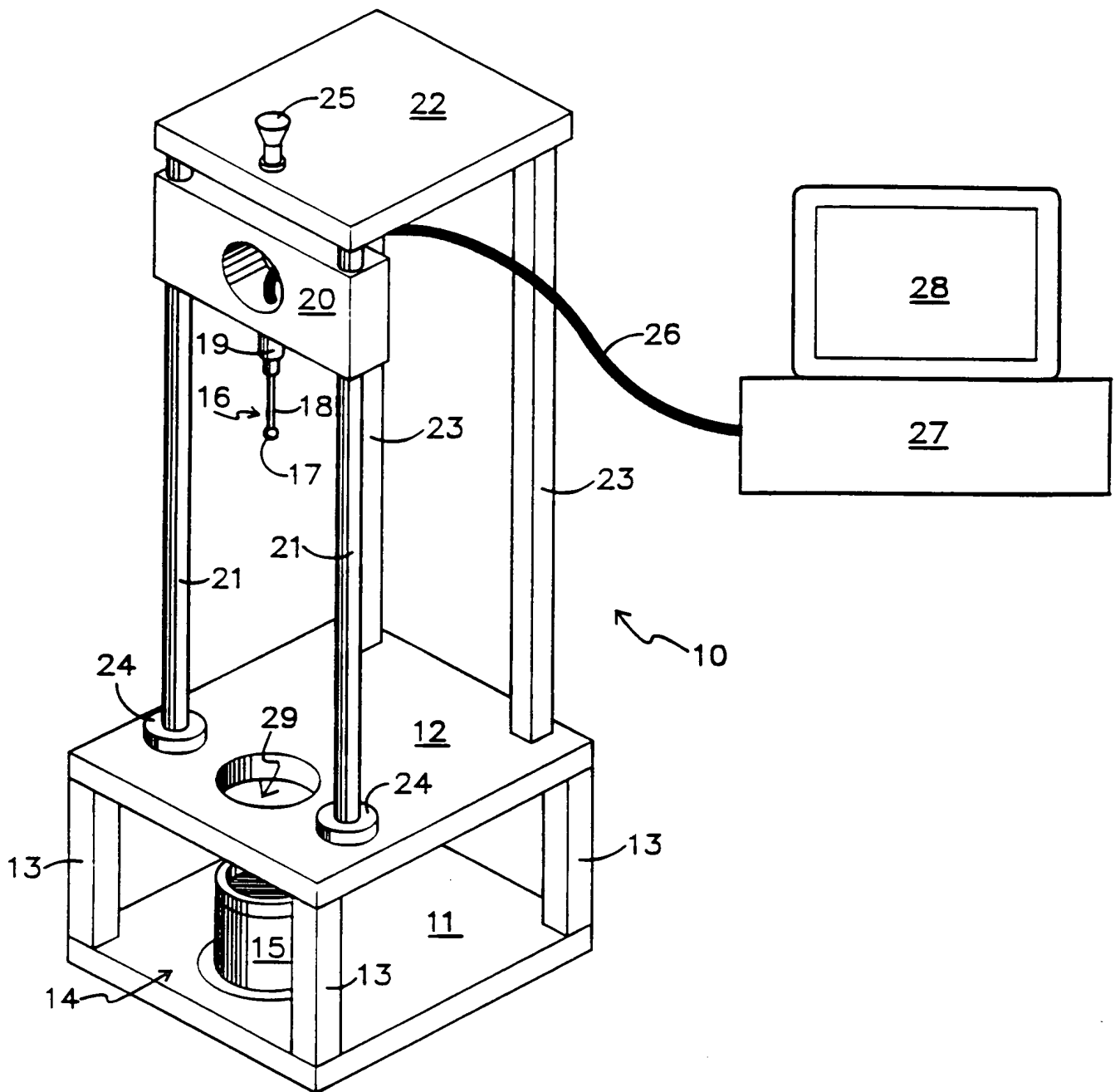


FIG. 4

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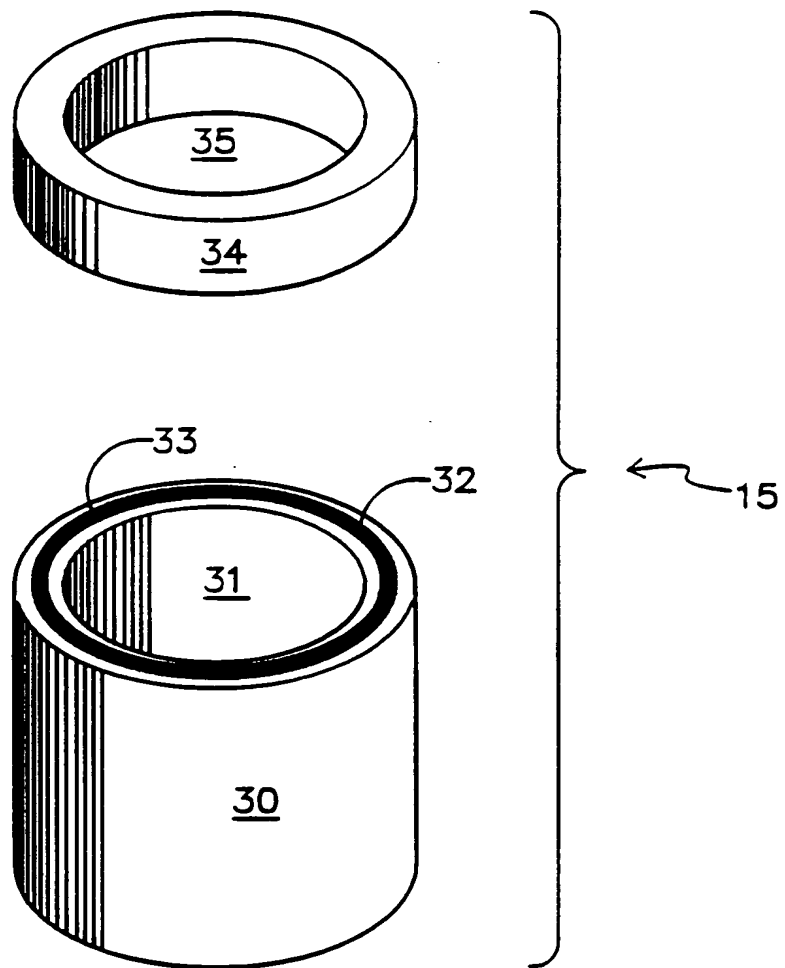


FIG. 3

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram showing two opposing curved surfaces, labeled 40 and 41. Surface 40 is on the left and surface 41 is on the right. They are separated by a gap, with the distance between them indicated by a double-headed arrow and the Greek letter  $\delta$ .

FIG. 6A

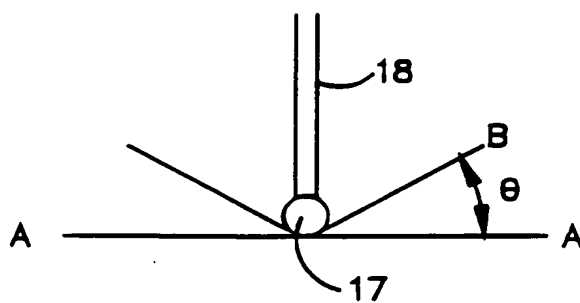


FIG. 7